

The China Mail.

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1881.

日初月三年己辛

PRICE, \$2 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

Notices of Firms.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GROBB STREET & CO., 80, Cornhill; GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. D. HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA AND NEW ZEALAND.—Gordon & Gotch, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore; C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—Macau, MERCHANTS A. A. DE MELLÉ & CO., SANTOS; CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Puchong, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....1,800,000 Dollars.

COUNT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H. L. DAILEYMPLE, Esq.
E. R. BELMONT, Esq.
H. DE C. FORDE, Esq.
F. D. SASDON, Esq.
H. HOPFUS, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER,
Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 6 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, March 17, 1881.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 8TH APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP,.....£200,000.
RESERVE FUND,.....£800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:
London, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW,
MELBOURNE.

LONDON BANKERS;
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMENT,
Manager, Shanghai.
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....\$1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 12 " 5% " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager,
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL,.....\$2,000,000.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or Merchandise in the name, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

Notices of Firms.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this Date, Mr. W. H. RAY Resumes Office as SECRETARY of the Company.

A. McIVER,

Chairman, Board of Directors.

Hongkong, April 7, 1881. ap14

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this Date, and during the Absence of Mr. JAS. B. COUGHTRIE from the Colony, Mr. ARTHUR GEORGE STOKES has been appointed Acting SECRETARY to the Company.

P. RYRIE,

Chairman.

Hongkong, March 11, 1881. ap11

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED PER "GLENOCHRY," do.—
ELLWOOD'S FELT HELMETS.

ELLWOOD'S FELT HATS on CORK.

STEAK BOATING HATS.

CALCUTTA PITH HATS and HELMETS.

UMBRELLAS, "LOCK RIBS, fold up very small."

SUN UMBRELLAS.

WATER PROOF COATS.

PORTMANTEAUX, VALISES, RUG STRAPS, and DOG COLLARS.

BATH and TURKEY SPONGES.

MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR PIPES.

HAVANA and MANILA CIGARS.

TRACING CLOTH and PAPER.

DRAWING PAPER.

FANCY STATIONERY.

TEA TASTING CUPS and POTS.

TIME GLASSES.

TIME BELLS, &c., &c.

NEUROTONE.

RHAPSODIA.

ZOEDONE.

BELFAST GINGER ALE and LEMONADE.

BURGUNDIES.

CLARETS.

BEAUNE.

CHAMBERTIN.

NUITS.

HAUT TALENCE.

MARGAUX, &c., &c., &c.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1881.

Y

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE Just RECEIVED

A. B. C. TELEGRAPH CODES.

A great Quantity of NOVELTIES, suitable for Presents, from VIENNA, PARIS and LONDON.

Noel's "Flight of the Lawyng,"

Aubertin's "Cameo's Lusid," 2 Vols.

Holmholz's "Popular Scientific Lectures."

Fronde's "English in Ireland,"

New TAUCHNITZ NOVELS, including "ENDYMION."

"The Book of Eminent Scotchmen,"

Mullhall's "Progress of the World,"

"Supernatural Religion,"

New Work on the "Slide Valve,"

"Free-Lance," "Horses and Roads,"

Gungoo's "Domestic Animals in Health and Disease," 2 Vols.

Tegnuer's "Poultry Book,"

Ainslie's "New Marine and Engineering Guide,"

ENDORNING PADS.

Allen's "Engineer's Guide,"

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

Now Ready.

PRICE, \$1.00.

COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH, at LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

Auctions.

Furniture Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. have received instructions from Sir John SMALE, Chief Justice, to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 12th April, 1881, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Residence, Caine Road,—

The whole of his

ELEGANT ENGLISH and CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—

WALNUT and MAHOGANY CHAISES, COUCHES, OTTOMANS, CAVED CHIPIRONES, WALNUT TABLES, MIRRORS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHIC, CRYSTAL, GASELLES, CLOSES, ETC.

CARVED SIDE-BOARD, WHARFES, WHARFES, PLATES, GLASS and CROCKEY WARE, ETC., ETC.

IRON BEDSTEADS, with SPRING and HORNS, HALL MATTERSES, MAHOGANY WARDROBES, DRESSING TABLES, WASHSTANDS, CHEVAL GLASS, ETC.

BOOK CASES, WRITING TABLES, LAW BOOKS, ETC.

A ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANO.

SUNDY WINES, PLANTS in Pots, ETC., ETC.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be view'd the day previous to the Sale.

TERMS.—As usual.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, April 4, 1881. ap12

To Let.

To Let.

"NULLAH SIDE," Pokpoklum ROAD, lately occupied by Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG, AND, NO. 2, Old BUNNLEY STREET.

Apply to

DAVID SASDON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, April 4, 1881.

TO LET, FURNISHED, during the Summer Months, with immediate possession.—The Six-roomed BUNGALOW, with Garden, Stable and Out-houses, known as "KURRAJEN," NO. 10, Albany Road.

For Particulars, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, April 1, 1881.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE—No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 40, PEEL STREET, below Caine Road. Has been thoroughly repaired.

For Sale.

WHERE YOU CAN BUY

Superior California LAMB'S WOOL
BLANKETS.
SARATOGA TRUNKS.
TRAVELLING BAGS and SATCHELS.
AGATE COOKING UTENSILS.
THE AMERICAN BROILER.
TURNBULL'S FAMILY SCALES.
TOBACCO SHAVES.
AMERICAN and CHUBB'S LOOKS.
HOUSE GONGS.
SMOOTHING IRONS.
LEMON SQUEEZERS.
MOUSE TRAPS.
BILLIARD CUE TIPS and CHALK.
PANUS CORIUM for BOOTS.
American AXES and HATCHETS.
LIFE BUOYS.
ROCKETS and BLUE LIGHTS.
DOUGLAS' OFFICE CHAIRS.
COPPER WIRE GAUZE.
WAFFLE IRONS.
GRIDIRONS.
FIRE GRATES.
American SOFT FELT HATS.

S T A T I O N E R Y
FOR LADIES AND OFFICE USE,
the
Best and Cheapest
IN
Hongkong.

N E W B O O K S
INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING.
A
Large Assortment of
FRENCH NOVELS.

T A U G H T N I Z T S
POPULAR EDITION OF STANDARD
W O R K S , &c.

W O R K S of REFERENCE.

ALMANACKS.

DIARIES.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GLEDO'S SCHOOL SERIES.

PRESSENTATION BOOKS.

Etc., Etc.

RODGEN'S CUTLERY.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

WEILY & SONN London-made SPORT.
ING GUNS.

BUNSET'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.
SELF-SHOT-EXTRACTING REVOLVERS.

THE PATENT BOTTLE CLIP.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

EARTHENWARE.

THE FINEST STOCK OF
CAVITE,
FORTIN, and
MEYSIG.

CIGARS, and

CHEROOTS.

All Specialty Selected.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
G R O C E R I E S .
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY
MAIL.

SMYRNA FIGS.
CRYSTALIZED CHERRIES.
FAHN'S FAVORITE BISCUITS.

STILTON CHEESE.

FRENCH PLUMS.

Calcutta BEEF.

HUMPS.

ROUNDS.

BRISKETS, and

TONGUES.

California ROLL BUTTER.

APPLE BUTTER.

CLAM CHOWDER.

FISH CHOWDER.

Soused PIG'S FEET.

Soused SHEEP'S TONGUES.

Pickled LAMB'S TONGUES.

Gruyere CHEESE.

New York OREAM CHEESE.

CAVIARE.

Curried OYSTERS.

California CRACKER Co.'s BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

HOMINY.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBERT's Potted MEATS.

Luncheon TONGUE.

PRESENT TEA in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

WINES and SPIRITS of all Descriptions.

SAIL-MAKING executed on the Premises.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, January 28, 1881.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, via
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, and touching
at YOKOHAMA, and SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
TOKIO will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY,
the 6th April, 1881, at 3 p.m., taking
Passengers and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trujillo, and
Demarara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's own
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany, by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 2
p.m., the 8th April. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.,
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 30, 1881.

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NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALLIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLE;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHAB, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON MONDAY, the 11th day of April, 1881, at noon, the Company's S. S.
DEJEMNAH, Commandant De Boisneuf,
Baron, with MAIIS, PASSENGERS,
SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port
for the above Ports.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m., Specie and Parcels until 5 p.m. on
the 10th of April, 1881. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at the
Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, March 29, 1881.

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TAUHN'S
STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, MARTA, BRALATAR,
BRINDISI, AGNOA, VENICE,
SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLE,
TRISTRIE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
THIBET, Captain W. R. JORDAN, with
Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from
this for BOMBAY, on THURSDAY,
the 14th April, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until
10 a.m. on the day of departure.

Parcels up to 10 a.m. on the day of departure.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be
transhipped at Point de Galle; but Tea and
General Cargo at Bombay, arriving one
week later than by the direct route via
Gulf.

No further particulars regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation
Company's Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are
required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shipments are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bills of Lading.

A. MCIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 6, 1881.

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THE S. S. KOKONOYE MARU,

Commander DE BOISNEUF, about the
11th instant, will be despatched us above
on SATURDAY, the 16th April, at
Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at
the Office up to 6 p.m. of 15th April.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2

Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board

before delivery is taken, otherwise they

will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin Steerage.

To KOBE.....\$60.....\$15

YOKOHAMA & NAGASAKI.....75.....20

SHANGHAI via YOKOHAMA.....120.....40

KORE.....95.....30

"....."....."....."

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CARRI-
PASAGES.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 6, 1881.

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Intimations.

THIS HAIR WASH has been prepared
by us for the last 20 years. It is
steadily increasing in Japan, the Straits
and Japan. It possesses all the qualities
of a Hair Oil or Pomade without the sticki-
ness. It gives a healthy action of the
scalp, and nourishes the Hair. Dandruff
never appears whilst it is in use. It con-
tains none but the best ingredients, and
the greatest care is taken in the com-
pounding. When the Hair falls off after
fever or any other sickness, this Wash
will surely prove of the greatest value.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trujillo, and
Demarara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's own
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany, by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 2
p.m., the 8th April. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.,
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 30, 1881.

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To-day's Advertisements.

S T. ANDREW'S HALL.
BRILLIANT & CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the CARANDINI CONCERTS.

NEXT CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN
TO-MORROW EVENING,
the 9th April.

The NEXT CONCERT by this Company
will be given on

M O N D A Y N E X T .

A CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC
WILL BE GIVEN
N E X T W E E K .

Tickets obtainable at Messrs LANE, CRAW-
FORD & Co.'s and at the Door.

N.B.—Ladies unaccompanied by Gentle-
men not admitted.

Reserved Seats.....\$2.
Unreserved Seats.....\$1.

Hongkong, April 8, 1881.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.
The Steamship "Thales,"

Captain Pocock, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on SUNDAY, the 10th Instant, at
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, April 8, 1881.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN SHIP "WILLIE REED,"
FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo by the above
Named Vessel are requested to send in<br

THE CHINA MAIL.

Court. His Lordship would not therefore be surprised to find that his brethren of the legal profession had expressed a wish to him (the speaker) to the effect that he, on their behalf and on his own behalf as well, should say a few kindly words of farewell. His Lordship entered the public service in this Island in 1861 as Attorney General and was promoted to the office of Chief Justice in 1866. For twenty years his Lordship's service had been placed at the disposal of the Colony. It was impossible to think of the history of those twenty years without being sensible of the valuable nature of the service his Lordship had been able to render to the Colony, during that period. It was the special privilege of the profession to which he (the Attorney General) belonged, seeing the position in which he stood to the Chief Justice, to find expression for the feeling that might be and would be formed of his Lordship's career in the service of this Colony. No one could have looked to his Lordship's career during these years or any portion of them without being sensible of the great powers of observation and discrimination, acute understanding, large experience, varied powers of mind and extensive knowledge of Law, and the unswerving industry with which his Lordship had devoted to those causes of justice which had been brought before him by the Court.

Were all they might form a just but cold appreciation of what his Lordship had done, and of what they were losing in being deprived of him? They might and must another way from his Lordship's departure: a blank and void world would be created which it would be easy to fill; but he thought he expressed the feeling of the legal profession as a body and he knew he expressed his own when he said that something of a warmer feeling was called forth by their remembrance of other qualities that his Lordship had evidenced. When they remembered his undaunting energy, his unwavering cheerfulness, and the untiring zeal with which his Lordship had been ready from first to last—he was speaking from tradition as it were—to place his services at the disposal of the Colony, to devote all he could to the common welfare, they were not less but more sensible of what was due to his Lordship. They knew further that it was not only here, not only in pleading over the Court that his work and labour had been given to the service and to the benefit of this Colony. He spoke according to that tradition which was, he apprehended, the best of evidence—the tradition which would fitfully generations that it was largely owing to his Lordship's efforts that this Colony was freed from the disgrace which attached to a participation in the crooked traffic of slaves. By denunciations from the Bench and in the Legislative Council and whenever his Lordship's voice could be heard, he had lent his powerful aid to the abatement of evils, the success of which efforts the statute book of this Colony plainly showed. They were not allowed to forget these services because, in more recent times he had devoted himself to other efforts in the same course of humanity, devoting himself to such steps as were possible towards the suppression of that crime which was unfortunately too common in Hongkong, the crime of kidnapping. It must be satisfactory to his Lordship to know and to feel that in firmly administering the law he had enlisted the sympathy of all respectable classes in the Colony, including and not least that of a large portion of the Chinese population. They must all feel that such services as these reflected the highest credit on the administration of the Law and on the profession of which they were common members. The opinion of the community had not been won round to be in any way doubtful as to the justice or value of the services which the Chief Justice had rendered to this Colony. If he might use legal phraseology he might say that a judgment had been entered which could never be reversed. The Chief Justice was now leaving them, but as they all know he was leaving them with his faculties unimpaired and his natural force unabated, and as, therefore, thought they might express a fervent and sincere wish for his future and a fervent prayer that he might yet enjoy many years of health and happiness at home. On behalf of the members of the Bar and all those present, he again wished him a kindly farewell.

The Chief Justice said: Mr Attorney General, gentlemen of the other branches of the profession. Receive my very best thanks for the way in which you have assembled to support the Attorney General on this occasion. I have to express my gratitude to the members of the profession for the way in which I have ever been treated by all of them, and the kindness I have invariably received from them, although they have at the same time always preserved that independence towards the Bench which they felt it their duty to do in order that they might transmit the same undiminished to their successors—that same independence which has made England what it is. You have to have exercised that principle of independence with the greatest care before you of attaining, and I hope you will all come to take a position in which you face the Bar and not the Bench, when you will be antagonists as it were to the Bench instead of an antagonistic to the Bench in the interests of your clients. Mr Attorney General, I thank you specially for the way in which you have done, in so very elegant and eloquent terms, spoken to me, and for the four exaggerated terms in which you have spoken of me. I feel there is some exaggeration in what you have said, although kindness has dictated it; and I do feel a special satisfaction in knowing that the man who has now addressed me is one who has known so well as he has done what are the habits and the views of the English Bar and Bench. It is a pride to me to know that the Attorney General who has to-day addressed me in the language which has just been used is the distinguished son of a distinguished father, a Queen's Counsel and a member of our English Bar. I, on that ground, therefore, the more appreciate what you have just said. The way in which I have been addressed has been a surprise to me. I have acted through my career here without ever anticipating or fearing as a thing for itself the praise of any portion of the public. If I know that anything I have done has elicited admiration, or has tended to the promotion of the public good or to decide any private right according to right, then I am thankful. But that I have had no shortcomings, I leave full well. No one here, no one of those who have criticised me in the most severe terms, has criticised my public conduct during my term of office here so severely as I have in duty mentioned myself. I feel that that is a duty which we all owe to ourselves in order that we may do our duty to others. In case of which I have run here, a career so long ago, I have adhered to a cause which I learned almost as soon as I had left my teens. Before I had reached manhood I learned a lesson for life of which have just the words before me and which I think apply to all of us, to all men. From

the rule of life laid down for himself by that greatly good if not great man, Sir William Jones, I took to heart this rule, "to feel no man your superior but the wise and good, none your inferior but the base and the unjust." I have ever tried to act up to and to hold on to this rule in the even tenor of my way, and to act up to this rule. He was the man of all others whose life is the highest-toned. I have ever read, and from that time have been ever held to this principle. God only knows how far I have failed to reach it, but the realisation of, and the adherence to, that principle has been my aim in life. If, in trying to carry out my actions, policies, and otherwise the principles thus laid down by Sir William Jones, I have succeeded in my respect to any extent, I am thankful. I am surprised at the criticism that have been passed on me publicly. I

have been subjected to criticisms such as few men are subjected to. I say to myself, to those criticisms, exactly what I have said with regard to the conduct of the Bar on this occasion. I sink all remembrance of them in the belief that there was earnestness and honesty in what was said and done regarding me, and shall remember only the kindness I have received and forgot for ever any unkind criticisms to which I may have been subjected. My life here has been a chequered scene, for many reasons, into which it is not for me to enter now; but I think I may say that on the whole it has been one for which I ought to be thankful. Gentlemen, I wish you all health and happiness and long life—not here, but in the belief and in improved positions, and I shall hope yet to meet you all, returning perfectly satisfied, from this island, from this land of sojourn, to our own Judge, to our Land of Promise. Gentlemen, I thank you sincerely for this address.

The Court then rose.

SUPREME COURT.
IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before the Full Court.)

Friday, April 8.

PITMAN v. KEEWICH AND ORS.

This case has been before the Court for something like a year now. It was finally disposed of to-day, so far as the Supreme Court here is concerned. Mr J. J. Francis, instructed by Messrs Stephens and Holmes, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr T. C. Hayllar, Q.C., with Mr Mackean, instructed by Messrs Breerton and Wotton, appeared for the defendant.

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Mrs Seward said that the trial really ought to have now another duty to perform, a duty which I owe to My Justice Snowden, to whose unvaried kindness I owe a very great debt, whose untiring industry supplied on several occasions my want of industry and who has worked out on many occasions those principles of Law the benefit of which we have jointly taken. I can only say—I believe months are shut on such occasions, I feel that my tongue is tied as to the future—I can only say in general terms that I hope he will take that position, in whatever quarter of the world it may be, to which his talents entitle him. Gentlemen, again I bid you all a sincere and kindly farewell.

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IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.
(Before the Full Court.)

Friday, April 8.

which provides for the convening of extraordinary general meetings and ordinary general meetings, controls the proceedings taking place before them. The two Rules are not in harmony. The language of Rule 26 is mandatory; that of Rule 33 discretionary and permissive. The question for the Court, as Mr Francis submits it, is, whether the opinion of the Committee was wrong in a judicial way, that is to say, after discussion, and hearing what the members had to say in their own defence, giving opportunity having been given to each before the Committee and making explanations if necessary to do so. That is the contention of the learned Counsel; if I rightly understand his argument. It is necessary to see what actually took place. A circular was sent round to each member of the Committee proposing the convening of a meeting, with the Requisition attached. The Requisition was in the form of a letter addressed to the General Committee. It requests them to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting under rules 28 and 33, for the purpose of passing a resolution. This resolution sets out the Criminal Proceedings, and the conviction of the plaintiff in the Supreme Court for a libel on Mr Nelson, another member of the Club, and that is resolved that Mr Pitman be expelled. Each member of the General Committee signed his name either in full or by initials to the Circular thereby giving his assent, having a full opportunity of forming an opinion individually as to the conduct of the plaintiff from the contents of the letter of requisition. It must be remembered that the fact of a conviction for a libel on another member is not recollectable with the principle laid down in the other group of cases. I am of opinion that it is incumbent on a Committee and on a General Meeting of a club, when they proceed to do an injury to a gentleman whom they have by electing him affirmed to have conducted himself in a manner agreeable to his station in society, in a manner entitling him to all the courtesies of society, to take care that they do not disown what they have by electing him affirmed him to be. Whether this Committee and that general meeting have respectively so evidently and dispassionately considered the question as to whether they had been bound to do, I must leave for each gentleman to answer to his own conscience. This Court has not the means of noticing that point, and if it had to do with it beyond the functions of this Court. There is no appeal from the tribunal to which each member has by his own admission subjected himself, if any member has been properly constituted. According to one principle of decision, either the action both of the Committee and of the meeting of this Club, was not illegal; according to another principle of decision, there were formal requisites which ought to have been complied with but which were not to the letter fully complied with. I have carefully considered the clearly expressed views and decision which Mr Justice Snowden has just read—and after much hesitation, much doubt—and with certainty of conviction, and because I must come to some conclusion, I agree in the conclusion to which he has come, but I am compelled to admit that I do so with so much doubt that I think it not unlikely, upon an argument before any large number of Judges, that half the number would come to the conclusion we have come to and the other half, half come to the very opposite conclusion, just as we see occurs sometimes in cases on appeal. There was another point against the decision of the general meeting as to which it was open to the plaintiff to have gone into evidence—that there was excitement at the time and heat of temper cannot be denied on the evidence, but we have no evidence of intimidation. We think that Mr Francis has exercised a wise discretion in electing not to go into evidence of isolated acts, if there were any such intimidation. On the whole the plaintiff's position must be dismissed. We think that the motion of the Committee and of the general meeting was fairly open to question by Mr Pitman on legal grounds, and that because the Committee and the general meeting appear to have acted without due regard to the rules on which they should have acted. They might obviously have brought themselves within the most stringent of the decisions on the subject; they did not; they thereby invited as I may say to this litigation—they have succeeded on a balance of doubt, and we must therefore dismiss the petition without costs; each party must pay its own costs.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(Before the Full Court.)

Friday, April 8.

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW:

The widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the paper published demands, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong, quarterly in advance.

The publication contains papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East," generally.

A more-detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though seeking for information, furnish matter of detail concerning the subject in hand. It is impossible to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a six-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address, China Review, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set up foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe, as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number we have, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years on the civilization of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Etel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the course of the Chinese post-service of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. C. Bowring, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its great graphic power of delineation relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum, delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to give it on a business sound footing.

The projectors of the paper depend upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saldan, and other places frequented by the Chinese—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It is the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
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FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
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THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Pens, &
Papers, Correspondents, Letters, &c., and
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a Visitors' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lusitania Club and Library, Shelley St, Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

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Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or patterns may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or formal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Counties not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters, 10 cents per oz.

Post Cards, 8 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and Com. Papers, 2 cents per oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 10 cents.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 2* cents.

Books & Patterns, 5* cents.

West Indies (Non Union):, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay. Letters, 10 cents.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5 cents.

Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10 cents.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 books and Patterns, 5 cents.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25 cents.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 5 cents.

Small extra charge is made on delivery.

+ There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents.

+ Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

* Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

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CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS,
IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

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Three hours, ... 50 cts | Six hours, ... 70 cts.

Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00

Three Coolies, ... 90 cents

Two Coolies, ... 70 cents

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-hum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.50

Three Coolies, ... 1.20

Two Coolies, ... 1.00

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$0.60

Three Coolies, ... 50 cents

Two Coolies, ... 40 cents

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-hum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00

Three Coolies, ... 85 cents

Two Coolies, ... 70 cents

The Return Fare embraces a trip not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), ... \$0.75 each Coolie.

(12 hours) \$1.50 each Coolie.

Boat and Coolie hire.

Hour, ... 10 cents.

Half day, ... 35 cents.

Day, ... 50 cents.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

STREET COOLIES.

Scalps of Hires for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... \$1.00

One Hour, ... 20 cents.

Half-Hour, ... 10 cents.

Nothing in the above Scale is to affect private agreements.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pekin, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than lbs. The postage is 20 cents per lb., which includes Registration except to Japan, to which country parcels are forwarded at Book Rate. The Postmaster General may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING SO LOTS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or, liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruits, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will in general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to render other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be sent for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule